THE LATEST NEWS

TEAM to LIVERPOOL, LONDON, GLAS-GOW, DUBLIN, BELFART and LONDON, GLIANGOW, DUBLIN, BELFART and LONDONDERRY, and
the principal Towns of ENGLAND and IRELAND, via
VERFOOL, without delay, a greatly reduced rates, carrying
United States mail. The LIVERPOOL, NEW-YORK
THILADELPHIA STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S spleudid

Fulled States mail. The MSHIP COMPANY'S spleudid of PHILADELPHIA STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S spleudid of PHILADELPHIA STEAMSHIP. COMPANY'S spleudid of PHILADELPHIA STEAMSHIP.

The factest screw steamship in the world, the CITY OF factest screw steamship in the most from Pier No. 48. N. R., and will be succeeded by the scar, from Pier No. 48. N. R., and will be succeeded by the scar, from Pier No. 48. N. R., and will be succeeded by the scar, from Pier No. 49. THURSDAY, Doc. 18. LANGAROO.

THURSDAY, Nov. 18. LANGAROO.

THOR SDAY, Dec. 20. LANGAROO.

The control of the score and specific pieces. 30. LANGAROO.

The steam of the score and the strictest discount in the stri

THE VANDERBILT EUROPEAN LINE of STEAMSHIPS, between NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMP-TOR, HAVEE and BREMEN, will sail as follows, carrying thiled States Mails:

pie streecus.

Frie of passage per Vanderbilt—First cabin, \$100 and \$120;
Frie of passage per vanderbilt—First cabin, \$300 and \$120;
Fried cabin, \$400;
Fried cabin, \$400.

Carificates issued for passage from Europe.

Socie delivered in London and Paris.

D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 5 Bowling Green, N. Y.

TLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVI-SATION COMPANY'S NEW-YORK AND GALWAY

TIME TO ALL PARTS OF GREAT BRITAIN VIA

De Bhortest See Passage Between America and Europe.

TEW-YORK AND GALWAY STEAMSHIP LINE.

This has is composed of powerful and fast sailing steamships, by sheered, and furnished with everything requisite to render to wrage safe and agreeable. The departures from New-York falway will be as follows until further notice, vis:

DIAN EMPIRE. ... COURTENAY. ... Saturday, Oct. 28

MGFIC ... WM. C. THOMPSON. Friday, Nov. 5

Ferena visiting Ireland reach their destination in three fourths a time taken by any other route, and all have an opportunity stiffing places and scenery of unrivaled interest in Ireland. The of passage, including free telects by the useal railroad rates from Galway to any of the principal cities of Great Brit.

As the following greatly reduced rates: First class, \$90; madelsas, \$50; third class, \$50.

Bose wishing to bring out their friends can purchase tickets their passage in third class from Galway at \$30, or from the cities in Great Britain accessible by railroad at \$33. A Bersleabin table will be provided, and coaked provisions for interests in the in plate, quart mag, knife, spoon, water and their own bedding.

For freight and passage, and further particulars, apply to the average of the company on their examples of at their offices, No. 51 Hudson-st., corner of Jay, all No. 54 Brondway. Application for freight and passage may is be made at any of the offices of the Company on their examples of the Company on their examples.

ALEX HOLLAND, Mausger.

Sew-York, Sept. 30, 1858.

Nor. Sav. 30, 1038.

NOR. SAVANNAH.—The American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and first-class steamship IONTGOMERY. F. Capeker, Commander, will leave Pier No. R.N. R., on SATURDAY, Oct. 23, at 4 o'clock p. m. precisely, Colin passage, with unsurpassed accommodations. \$15, frough tickets to New Orleans, \$39.30; Mobile, \$35; Montgory, \$25; Albany, Ga., \$24; Atlantic and Columbus, \$23; Liscot, \$21. Freight 10 cents per foot, and proportionate rates. Larance one-half per cent. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & Co., No. 26 West-st.

OOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA .- U. S. NAIL LINE.—The favorite steamship STAR OF THE MOTH, Capt. Thos. Lyon, will leave on SATURDAY, Oct. If it of clock p. m., from Pier, No. 4 North River. Cabin passes to Savanush. 615. Through tickets given to Montgomery, Cabinbus, Atlanta, Albany and Macon. Bills of lading signed sayen board. For freight or passage, apply to SAM'L. L. HTCHILL & SON, No. 13 Broadway. The rate of freight by this frame will be 10c. for measurement goods, and other articles by presention.

#### Steamboats and Railroads.

TO BOSTON TRAVELERS-COMFORT and 8AFETY.—The public are informed that the Old Colony and fall River Railroad Company have attached to the passengers of their road CREAMER'S PATENT BRANE OPENOR. This invention (already in use on many of the best smared roads of the country) promotes a degree of security to had property impossible without it. Railroad Managers who into a vall themselves of every improvement for the safety diffe, are requested to examine this. Every day's observation was most conclusively that the application of the brakes by and, while it is as good as can be for ordinary purposes, it when the presence of daiger. This Company will furnish the Machines for all the care of any road, and warrant them hances the purpose, or no sale.

STATEN ISLAND FERRY.—NOTICE.—
Chesp Excursion for Six Cents.—Boats leave STATEN ISLAND EVERY HOUR from 6 s. m. to 6 p. m.
Leve WHITEHALL from 7 s. m. to 7 p. m. for Quarantine, Supplete and Vanderbilt's Landing.

DEOPLE'S LINE between NEW-YORK, CITY

MORA, EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SAT-PEGULAR MAIL LINE for BOSTON and

DEGULAR MAIL LINE for BOSTON and PROVIDENCE via STONINGTON.—On and after THURS4T. Oct. 21, the steamers of this line will leave Pier No. 2
brik River, first wharf above Battery-place, daily, except
sedays, at 4 p. m., instead of 5 p. m.

POR BOSTON and PROVIDENCE via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER.—The splendid and superior
smort METROPOLIS, Capt. Brown, leaves New York every
MESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 o'clock p. m.,
at the EMPIRE STATE, Capt. Brayton, on MONDAY,
MEDVESDAY and FRIDAY, at 4 o'clock p. m., from Pie

8 3 N. R.
Bereafter no rooms will be regarded as secured to any applisituation the same shall have been paid for.
Freight to Boston is forwarded through with great dispatch by
a Lipress Freight Trair.

WM. BORDEN, Agent, Nos. 70 and 71 West-st.

THE REGULAR MAIL LINE via STONING-THE REGULAR MAIL LINE VIS STONINGTON, for BOSTON and PROVIDENCE.—Inland Route
the shortest and most direct, carrying the Eastern Mail.
The steamers PLYMOUTH ROCK, Capt. Joel Stone, and C.
MNDERBLIT, Capt. W. H. Fraser, in connection with the
SUNINGTON and PROVIDENCE and BOSTON and
BOYDENCE RAILENDADS, leaving New York daily (Sunmesseepted) from Pier No. 2 North River, first wharf above
leavyplace, at 4 colock p. m., and Stonington at 8:39 p. m.,
the thing of the Mail Train which leaves Boston at
the C. VANDERBILT from New-York, Monday, WednesToning of the Stonington, Tuesday, Thursday and SatToning of the Stoning of

PLYMOUTH ROCK, from New York, Puesday, Thurs-the Saturday; from Stopington, Monday, Wednesday and

has, the saturday, from Storington, Monday, Wednesday and has, the saturday, from Storington per railroad to Provides and Beston, in the Express Mail Train, resching said axes in advance of those by other router, and in ample time at the early morning times, connecting North and East-margers that profer it, remain on board the steamer, enloy a said test undisturbed, breakfast if desired, and leave Storingham to the 7 a.m. train, connecting at Providence with the 11-15 a train of Beston.

Alterage-master accompanies the steamer and train through any.

A STATE OF THE STA

LUSHING RAILROAD—Leaves Fulton Market Wharf by steamer IOLAS at 6.35, 7.30 and 10 s. m. at 1, 4 and 5:30 p. m. The ears leave Finshing L. L. at 6:45, and 10 s. m. at 1, 4 and 5:30 p. m. meeting and exchanging backets with the boat at Hunters Polm. Through in 5 mates. Fare 25 cents. W.M. M. SMITH, Receiver.

NEW-YORK and NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD. 185s. FALL ARRANGEMENT. 185s.

Passenger Station in New-York, corner 27th-st. and 6th-av.,

master on 27th-st.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK, the state of the average of 27th-st.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK

TRAINS

CONNECTING TRAINS.

CONNECTING TRAINS.

Let Boston, Fa. m. (ex.), 4:20 p. m. (ex.). Fo Boston, S.a. m. (ex.), 4:20 p. m. (ex.). For Hartford and Birtheld, S.a. m. (ex.), 4:20 p. m. (ex.) For Connecticut Rairoad to Montreal, S.a. m. (ex.) For Canal Rairoad to Gentamptop, S.a. m. (ex.) and 12:45 p. m. For New-Haven and S.a. London Rairoad, S.a. m. and 4:20 p. m. For House Rairoad, S.a. m. (ex.) pm. For Naugatuck Railroad, S.a. m., 4:20 p. m. For Naugatuck Railroad, S.a. m., 4:20 p. m. For Naugatuck Railroad, S.a. m., 4:20 p. m. For Daubury and Norwalk Railroad, 7. m., 4:20 p. m. For Daubury and Norwalk Railroad, 7. m., 4:20 p. m.

H UDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—From August

on Sundays, at 10 p. m. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—NOTICE.—
lows: Treins going East—Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, at 10 a. m., for Greenport; leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, at 34 p. m., for Yaphank; leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, at 34 p. m. for Yaphank; leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, at 34 p. m., for Hempstead; leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, at 74 p. m., for Hempstead; leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, at 74 p. m., for Hempstead;

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.-On

termediate Stations.
MAIL TRAIN at 8 a. m., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and inter-

MAIL TRAIN at 2 a. m., for Dunkirk and Baffalo and intermediate Stations.

ROCKLAND PASSENGER at 3 p. m., from foot Chambers st.,
via Formont, for Suderne and intermediate Stateers.

WAY PASSENGER at 4 p. m., for Newburgh, Middletown
and intermediate Stations.

RIGHT EXPRESS at 5 p. m., for Dunkirk and Buffalo.

The above Trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

These Express Trains connect at Einstra with the Einsira, Canandalgua and Niazara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls, at Bingannton with the Syracuse and Binganton Kallroad, for Syracuse;
at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New York Railroad, for Recisester; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Luckawanna
and Western Railroad, for Sevanton; at Hornesleville with the
Buffalo and New York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo
and Dunkirk with the Lake-Shure Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnait, Teledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD

COMPANY.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Trains leave Depot or. White and Centre-sts., No.
6:15 p. m., White Plains train, stopping at all Staffor
Trains leave Depot corner of 28thest and 4they. No. Trains leave Depot cor. White and Centre-sta, New-York, at 6:15 p. m. White Plains train, stopping at all Stations. Trains leave Depot corner of 25th at and 4th av. New-York, at 8:10 a. m. William shridge train, stopping at all Stations. 8:50 a. m. William shridge at Williamsbridge and all Stations north.

11:50 a. m. Williamsbridge, stopping at all Stations.

2:30 p. m. Williamsbridge train, stopping at all Stations.

2:30 p. m. Dover Plains train, stopping at all Stations.

5:00 p. m. Dover Plains train, stopping at all Stations.

6:40 p. m. Williamsbridge train, stopping at all Stations.

8:30 p. m. Williamsbridge train, stopping at all Stations.

RETURNING—Leave Chatman Four Corners:

12:50 p. m. Mail train, stopping at all Stations.

RETURNING—Leave Chatman Four Corners:

12:50 p. m. Mail train, stopping at Williamsbridge, White Plains and all Stations north.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—For PHILA-DELPHIA and the SOUTH and WEST, via JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express lines leave New-York at 8 and H e.m. and 4 and 6 p. m.; fare \$3. Through Tickets sold for Chrimati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c.; and through barrage checked to Washington in 8 a.m. and 6 p. m. trains. J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent. No haggage will be received for any train unless delivered and

Checked fifteen minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

The GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE, connecting the Atlantic Cities with Western, North-Western and South-Western and South-Western and South-Western States by a continuous Railway direct. Tals Road also connects at Pittsburch with daily lines of steamers to all ports on the Western Rivers, and at Cleveland and Sandusky with the steamers to all ports on the North-Western Lakes—making the most direct, cheap and reliable route by which FREIGHT can be forwarded to and from the Great West.

RATES ESTIWEEN PHILADELPHIA and PITTSBURGH.

FIRST CLASS.—Ecots, Shees, Hats and Caps, Books, 75 cents \$\bar{p}\$

Dry Goods (in boxes, bales and trunks), Drugs (in boxes and bales), Feathers, Furs, &c.

\*\*SECOND CLASS.—Domestic Sheeting, Shirting and Ticking (in original bales), Drugs (in casks), Hardware, Leather (in rolls and boxes, Wool and Sheep Felts, Eastward, &c.

Third CLASS.—Colles, Hals, Bason, Beef and Pork (Incasks or boxes Eastward), Lard and Lard (Ocents \$\bar{p}\$) 100 fb.

FOURH CLASS.—Colles, Fish, Bason, Beef and Pork (Incasks or boxes Eastward), Lard and Lard (Ocents \$\bar{p}\$) 60 cents \$\bar{p}\$

Flours— \$\bar{p}\$ bib, until further notice.

COTTON— P hale, not exceeding 50 B weight, until turner notice.

In shipping goods from any port east of Philadelphia, be particular to mark the parkage "Via Pennsylvania Railroad." All Goods consigned to the Agents of this Road at Philadelphia or Pitts burgh will be forwarded without detention.

Freicht Agents, "Harris, Wornley & Co., Memphis, Tenn.; R. F. Sess & Co., St. Louis; P. G. O'Reilly & Co., Evansville, Rd., Dimeemil, Bell & Co., and Carter & Jewest, Louisville, Ky.; B. C. Meldrum, Madison, Ind.; H. W. Brown & Co., and Irwin & Co., Cincinnat; N. W. Graham & Co., Zancaville, Oldor, Leech & Co., No. 54 Kilby et., Boston, Leech & Co., No. 1 Astor House, New York, and No. I South Williamst, New York; E. J. Sneeder, Philadelphia; Magaw & Koons, Baltimore; D. A. Stewart, Pittsburgh.

H. H. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent, Philadelphia.

T. A. SCOTT, Superintendent, Aitoona, Pa.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.

The Pennsylvania Railroad connects at Pittsburgh with railroads to and from St. Louis, Mo.; Alton. Galena and Chicago, Ili. Brankfort, Lexington and Louisville, Ky.; Terra Haute, Madison, Lafayette and Indianapolis, Ind.; Cincinnati, Dayton, Springfield, Bellefontaine, Sandasky, Toledo, Cleveland, Columbus, Zanesville, Massillon and Wooster, Ohio; also with the steam packet boats from and to New Orleans, St. Louis, Louisville and Cincinnati.

ille and Cincinnati.

Through tickets for the East can be had at any of the aboveneutioned places in the West.

Passengers will find this the control of the west.

Passengers will find this the best and the West.

FROM NEW-YORK TO CHICANATI IN 39 HOURS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO CHICAGO IN 36 HOURS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO ST. LOUIS IN 16 HOURS.

Fare as low as any other route. See handbulls in the hotels of this city. Through Tickets, or further information, may be had at the effice of the PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD,

No. 2 Aster House, Broadway. J. L. ELLIOTT, Agent.

I of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES LAWSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with women-

on having claims against CHARLES LAWSON, late of the Cuy of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the store of MARTIN & LAWSON, No. 584 Breadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the state-enth day of February next.—Dated New-York, the eleventh day of August, 1858.

HANNAH C, LAWSON, and I lawson, and Charles E. Smith, Defendants.—Summons for relief—(Com. not served.) To the Defendant CHARLES E. SMITH—Sir. You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the Plains, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at their office, in Feekskill, in said county, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exchaive of the day of such service; and if you fall to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relef demanded in the complaint.—Dated June 1st, 1858.

TRAVIS & FERRIS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The above complaint was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Westchester, at the role of the relef demanded in the complaint.—Dated June 1st, 1858.

The above complaint was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Westchester en the 3d day of June, 1858.

Of lawfowTh\* TRAVIS & FERRIS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT, Erie County.-ADEL-SUPREME COURT, Erie County.—ADEL—
GONDE McKENZIE, Executrix of the last will and testament of DONALD McKENZIE, deceased, plaintiff, against WILLIAM MILNOR, Administrator of all and singular the goods, chattels and credits of Robert Milnor, deceased, and Ekrabeth D. Milnor his wife, James C. Milnor, deceased, and Ekrabeth D. Milnor his wife, James C. Milnor, deceased, and Milnor, George A. Milnor, Marcia Dick, Susan Vincent, Hannah Robitson, George U. Bethaue Kinney and Raphael Kinney, infants, and the City of Buffalo, Defendants.—To the DEFENDANTS: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which is filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Erie, at Buffalo, in the said County, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office in Mayville in the County of Chatataque, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fall to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated July S, 1888.

T. A. OSBORNE, Mayville, N. Y.

SUPREME COURT—County of Cattaraugus.—

NABEL B. CRAM, v. TARBELL ELLIOTT and Harriet A. his wife; Voltaire E. Lary and Mary W. his wife; Jeremiah Kelsey, William, W. Fastman, Daniel Barchelder, Daniel Batchelder, ir., Ebenezer Batchelder, Joseph Sawyer, Lewis Simens, Raiph Johnson, William H. Speneer, Darine P. Hennley, and John C. Pillsbury.—(Summons for relief.)—To the above the complaint of ABEL B. CRAM, plaintiff, a copy of which was filed in the office of the Clerk of Cattaraugus County on the 9th day of August, 1858, and to serve a copy of your nawer on the subscribers, at Ellicottville, Cattaraugus County on the 9th day of August, 1858, and to serve a copy of your nawer on the subscribers, at Ellicottville, Cattaraugus County on the 9th day of August, 1858, and to serve a copy of your nawer on the subscribers, at Ellicottville, Cattaraugus County on the 9th day of the day of ser

IMPORTANT CAUTION.

An article, bearing the name of "PROFESSOR WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE," with the style and general appearance, and closely resembling the wrapper inclosing my original and genuine article, but also bearing the name of "F. L. Garswott, Albany," manufacturer, has been offered for sale. The public are hereby notified that the article invented, manufactured and prepared by me bears the trade mark of "PROFESSOR WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE," and the name of no person other than myrelf on the wrapper, and the public are notified that no person is authorized by me to manufacture "PROFESSOR WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE," at any other place than at the Depot of O. J. WOOD & Co., in the Cities of New York and St. Londs, and none manufactured else where, or by any other person, is my gennine "RESTORATIVE." by any other person, is my gennine

As might be expected from the wonderful and world-wide reputation of "PROFESSOR WOOD'S HAIR RESTORA-As might be expected from the wonderful and world-wide reptations of "PROFESSOR WOOD'S HARR RESTORATIVE," which is, probably, greater than that of any other specific ever presented to the American public—san the only article
ever discovered adequate to restore the Hair to the head when
hald and to its natural color when gray, counterfelters and imitators are springing up in every direction. But the public shall
be protected to the fitty of New York, and emjoined and prosecuted
the counterfelts, compelling some of them to abscoud to avoid
the merited punishment of the law. And all persons who shall
peticis in selling any article under the gaise of my trade mark
and name, will be handed over to my counted to be proceeded
with the utmost rigor, for I am determined to protect my rights
from encreachment, and the public from fraud.

Any information as to counterfeits or imitations will be

thankfully received and suitably rewarded, if transmitted to me or ny counsel, Messra Britton & Ely, No. 35 William et., in the City of New York.

New York. Oct. 13, 185e.

Will the Evening Post copy this one week in daily, and twice in weekly, and also Brooklyn. Albany, Troy, Utica, Auburn, Syracuse, Rochester and Buffalo papers do the same, and send bill at end of the time to this office for payment.

O. J. WOOD B. Co.

O. J WOOD & Co., No. 312 Broadway, N. Y.

THE GREAT WONDER OF THE NINE-TRENTH CENTURY. PROFESSOR WOOD'S

HAIR RESTORATIVE. Says the St. Louis (Mo.) Democrat: Selow we publish a letter to Dr. Wood of this city from a gentieman in Maine, which speaks glowingly of the superior merits of his Hair Tonic. Such evidence must have its effect, when coming from a reliable source. If certificates are guaraties of truin, the Doctor needs no encomiums nor useless puffery from the Press; Barn, Maine, Jan. 20, 1858.

nature in others as well as myself. I am truly yours.

A. C. RAYMOND.

WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 23, 1858.

Prof. Wood—Dear Sir: Having had the misortume to lose the best portion of my hair from the effects of yellow fever in New Orleans in 1854, I was induced to make a trial of your preparation, and found it to answer as the very thing needed. My hair is now thick and glossy, and no words can express my obligations to you in giving to the afflicted such a treasure.

The undersigned, the Rev. J. K. Brage, is a minister in regular standing, and pactor of the Orthodox Church at Brookfield, Mass. He is a gentleman of great influence, and universally beloved.

BROOKFIELD, Mass., Jan. 12, 1858.

Prof. Wood—Dear Sir: Having made a trial of your Hair Restorative, it gives me pleasure to say that its effect has been excellent in removing infammation, dandruff, and a constant tendency to itching with which I have been troubled from my childhood; and has also restored my hair, which was becoming gray, to its original color. I have used use other article with anything

hood; and has also restored my hair, which was becoming gray, to its original color. I have used no other article with anything like the same pleasure and profit.

The RESTORATIVE is put up in bottles of three sizes, via, large, medium and small; the small holds half a pint, and retails for \$1 per bottle; the medium holds at least 20 per cent more in proportion than the small, and retails for \$2 per bottle; the large holds a quart, 40 per cent more in proportion, and retails for \$3 per hottle.

O. J. WOOD & Co., Proprietors, No. 312 Broadway, New-York, (in the great N. Y. Wire Kailing Establishment), and No. 114 Market-t., St. Louis, Mo.; and sold by all good Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

# New-York Daily Tribune.

RAILROAD BUILDING IN RUSSIA-FLOUR

[Translated by THE TRIBUNE from the Correspondence of Le Nord.]

St. Petersburg, Sept. 14, 1858.

To-day subscriptions for the bonds of the great Railroad Company began to come in. There was a crowd, six cashiors was hardly able. crowd: six cashiers were hardly able to count and receive the subscriber's deposits. For each bond, a tenth of the nominal capital, or 50 roubles must be paid down. As it is expected that the amount subscribed will be much greater than the capital required by the Company, it is announced that the deposits for all the bonds not delivered will be restored.

It is said that on this, the first day, seven million roubles' worth of bonds were signed. The subscription is to remain open for ten days, and it is likely that more than one hundred million roubles will be sub-scribed during that time, for the number of subscribers usually increases during the last days. As the Company desires but thirty-five millions, the bonds will evidently command high premiums in the market after the first day. This premium, like that for shares, will be more considerable for the bonds delivered than for the promises to deliver (promesses d'obligations).

A large proportion of the sales made to-day were upon speculation. The distribution among the individual proprietors is to be made subsequently. Hence, white the speculator who buys a promise to deliver, confines his speculation to the premium which he can obtain by subsequent sale, the holder of a bond entirely free will derive from it a much more considerable profit.

The holder of a promesse d'obligation by freeing it, is allowed a discount of 31 \$\psi\$ cent \$\psi\$ annum, something like 8 or 9 roubles a bond. By sending it hen to Paris, for instance, to negotiate it there (which is easily done, since the bonds will be indorsed 500 roubles, 2,000 francs, 80 pounds sterling, 536 thalers, and 944 Dutch florins, to facilitate transactions); by selling there the bond merely at par, with no premium, and having the proceeds put into a draft upon St. Petersburg, the speculator will gain from 5 to 7 \$\psi\$ cent, or 25 to 35 roubles. You may therefore expect soon to see in the Paris market bonds delivered at St. Petersburg. On ne other hand, it will naturally follow in course of time that the market price of these bonds in Paris will

Now that we are speaking of railroads, let me say that the line from St. Petersburg to Peterhof is about to have a branch to Krasnoe-Szelo, the place where the camp of the Imperial Guard is pitched every Summer, and where all the reviews take place. There will be no great amount of travel in Winter, but in Summer there will probably be not a little, without reckoning the employment of the road by the Goverament for the transportation of troops, already a source of revenue to the main line from Peterhof. The grant is made, like that of the Peterhof road, in

the name of the Baron Stieglitz. Russia, which exports, in average years, wheat to the value of more than one hundred millions francs, sends almost the whole quantity abroad in the shape of grain, while America exports more than half of her wheat as flour. Russian statisticians some time since called the attention of the public to this fact, and have attempted to show how much we should be likely to gain by selling our wheat only in the form of flour. If, however, the exportation of this commodity has, even to this day, remaited an insignificant item in the trade of Russia, the fact must be attributed to the imperfect preparation of our flour. The introduction of steam-mills will tend sensibly to its improvement in quality. It is only recently that some attempts to introduce them into Russia have been made.

To-day I am enabled to announce a new enterprise of this character. A company has just been formed with a capital of 400,000 roubles, for the establishment at Rostov, upon the Don, one of the most important southern ports, of a steam-mill of more than 24 pairs of mill-stones. One cannot doubt the success of the enterprise. It is only to be wished that the example may be followed soon at Odessa, Taganrog and other grain-exporting ports.

## LATE FROM MEXICO.

Our last details from Mexico were received by way of Brownsville, Texas, and comprised accounts from San Luis Potosi to the 13th ult., up to which time there had been no fighting. Vidaurri had withdrawa his forces from that city to the hacienda of La Parada, at no great distance from it; and it was remarked that Miramon had declined Vidaurri's offer of battle, and that the latter wished to draw Miramon into the city of San Luis, where his defeat would be inevitable. So it has proved!

it has proved! We have accounts which make it quite clear that We have accounts which make it quite clear that there has been a most brilliant strategic victory achieved by Vidaurri. Accounts reached us yester-day through three channels—first, by way of Texas, and secondly, through the British steamer Solent and the Spanish steamer Mexico, via Havana, from Vera Cruz. A letter dated Brownsville, Sept. 26, which we found in one of our Texas exchanges, contains the fol-lowing on the subject.

lowing on the subject:
"It is expected here that Vidaurri will be defeated
which Mira-"It is expected here that Vidaurri will be defeated in the encounter with the priest party, of which Miramon is the head; but, if defeated, he will not "give up the ship," but will call in a few thousand Americans to aid him in sustaining his ideas. In the event that Vidaurri is whipped by Miramon, then I shall be authorized immediately to organize a force to join his standard. It cannot be doubted, also, that Gen. Vidaurri's defeat will be a stepping-stone to the declaration of the Republic of the Sierra Madre.

"P. S. News has reached here from San Luis

Potesi that a portion of Gen. Vidaurri's army has been defeated, under Col. Znazna, by Gen. Miramon, near San Luis Potesi. Also, that Gen. Vidaurri had issued orders for all the Spaniards to leave the country. In this city there are many of this class, who have come here to escape the vengeance of these orders, as also a large number of priests whom Vidaurri has exiled."

have come here to escape the vengeance of these orders, as also a large number of pricets whom Vidaurri has suited."

The postscript here given does not appear much like favorable news for the Liberal cause; but, as will be presently seen, it is entirely in accordance with the aims of its sustainers.

Inmediately after the retirement of Vidaurri from the City of San Luis Potosi, which, as reported at the time the movement was announced, was suffering under the greatest scarcity of provisions and forage, and the desertion of its unhabitants, Miramon marched in. This, according to intelligence received at Havana by the British steamer Soleot, and published in the papers of that city of the 10th inst., was on the 12th uit. The Diario de la Marina, referring to the intelligence by that steamer, announced the receipt of letters from the City of Mexico to the 1st inst., in which it was stated the a telegraphic dispatch had been received, proclaire, g the rout of Vidaurri by Miramon, and that it & event was being celebrated with salutes fired, bells on a continuous processed doubts as to the correctness of a report. However, the celebration was persisted it, and the total rout of Vidaurri, with the loss of all its artillery, annumition, &c., was insisted on as a fall justifying it.

The news was relived with manifest satisfaction in Havana, and paracel with as much glorification as time and circumstances would admit; but larer, and just in time for the came edition of the papers of that city, the Spanish scamer (Mexico arrived, with very different accounts and under the head of "Very Latest," the Diario quoes from the Resena de los Acontections of the papers of vera Cruz, a statement that Vidaurri had gradually retreated before Miramon, but only in accordance with a strategic plan he had adopted for the purpose of drawing Miramon as far from the capital as possible, and at the same time to place him in such a position that he could be atticked from various quarters.

Now the—so-called—defeat of Zuazus, taking all the

Miramon into San Luis, and at the same time the only ground for all the congratulations at the capital on the reported defeat of Vidaurri. And the next step taken was the attacking of the City of San Luis from various was the attacking of the City of San Lois values of quarters, overwhelming Miramon, in what is spoken of in the telegraphic dispatches from Charleston as "the last great battle," the result of which drove the outwitted and chagrined Zuloaguista general to com

outwitted and chagrined Zuloaguista general to commit suicide.

If this is so—and we feel pretty confident that so it is—there is an end to all possibility of the present Government being able to sustain itself, and, it is to be hoped, to the efforts of the fuero party ever again to force itself into power.

This defeat had been preceded by another, of secondary importance to this alone. Gen. Casanova had been utterly routed by Degollado in Guadalajara, and the Government partisans at the capital were bitterly mourning it, when the telegraphic dispatch about the defeat of Vidaurri conveniently arrived to cheer their drooping spirits.

defeat of Vidaurri conveniently arrived to cheer their drooping spirits.

The report of the imposition of a heavy forced loan at Tampico, by Gen. Garza, is fully confirmed.

A letter from the City of Mexico, dated the 2d inst., states most positively that an attack was about to be made on Vera Cruz. Srs. Perez Gomez and Cobos were to command the attacking corps. The Progress of Vera Cruz notices this threatened attack, and intimates anything but fear as to the result.

Echeagaray still besieged the Castle of Perote, but without any result.

without any result.

Five of the San Vicente assassins had been garroted at the capital; and this is particularly noticed as a concession to the reclamations of Spain. Perhaps the fleet Spain is said to be energetically fitting out

the fleet Spain is said to be energetically fitting out against Mexico will now be sent to help Zuloaga against the Liberals. Quien sabe!

Zuloaga had been personally insulted during the celebration of Independence Day, by having a pack of cards (una baraja) thrown at him by some unknown person, while he was listening to a discourse. The celebration of the day had been suspended on account of the discovery of a conspiracy—against the Government and the rich, say the partisans of the former. Nous verrons.

## LATER FROM HAVANA.

THE EXPLOSION.

The United States Mail steamship Empire City, Capt. Griffin, from New-York, via Havana, arrived at New-Orleans on the 14th.

The Tacon Theater will have to be repaired prior to occupation, in consequence of damages sustained from the late terrible explosion.

The health of the city and harbor was good.

We have received full files of Havana papers by the Empire City, and subjoin what interesting matter in

relation to the Island we find in them. relation to the Island we find in them.

The explosion of the arsenal still continued to afford subjects of note. The number of persons killed is stated to have been 112; wounded, 130; and the loss of property is estimated at \$1,000,000. Lists of the arms and munitions in the arsenal at the time of the occurrence are published, and show them to have been very extensive. They comprise 102,564 pounds of cannon powder and 91 of fine powder; 1,563 loaded grenades, of various calibers; 404 Congreve rockets; 196,884 carbine and pistol cartridges; 11,117 blank cartridges; 2,660 rifle cartridges; 1,540 small ordinance cartridges, &c. The last body we perceive noticed as having been recovered from the ruins is reported in the papers of the 8th. There were then one hundred men at work searching. Among the wounded are women and children of all ages; and the results of en and children of all ages; and the results of

before the the property of the disaster are said to contemplate.

One remarkable case, however, in the midst of all the rest is reported, to which the old proverb "it is an ill wind that blows no good" is applied. Sr. D. Mannel G. Valeria publishes a communication in which he states that about six months since one of his sisters, after a painful attack of sickness, which brought her to the verge of the grave, was afflicted with mental alienation, to such an extent that she did not recognize her own relations. All remedies tried proved vain; science was unable to restore her reason. At 44 o'clock of the afternoon of the 29th ult., when the horrible explosion, of which such a fearful number of persons were victims, occurred, his sister, on hearing the terrible crash and; roar, gave vent to such cries and was serized by such convulsions that all her relatives thought her last lay had come. She was put to bed, and under the maxical attentions paid her, these immediate effects cene di, she slept without further noticeable circumstant, as during the night, and on the next happy Thursday, norning to her friends and relatives and to herself, at complete alteration of her previous condition was officed; she recognized those around her, she spoke rationally, and, in short, she had recovered her intectual powers. How grateful the family were for the mysterious effect of so fearful an occurrence may be magined. The correctness of the statement appears to be abundantly vouched for. It is stated positive that at Aknizar twelve leagues from the city, at Se. Antonio, Vereda Nueva, and other points in the "selfa-Abajo, the explosion was perceived—in some pieces so strongly that it was supposed that some of two locomotives on the aljacent railroads had explosely decomotives on the aljacent railroads had explosely decomotives on the aljacent railroads had explosely decomotives on the aljacent railroads had explosely account for what they heard and felt, as was the case, naturally enough, in the city itself.

itself.

The firemen and others who worked in extricating the victims from beneath the ruins of the new sugar warehouses which were blown down very handsomely contributed the amount of pay accorded to them to the fund for the relief of the indigent who suffered most by the said disaster.

the sad disaster.

With reference to the Tacon theater all that we find in our files is the statement that, at the desire of the With reference to the Tacon theater all that we find in our files is the statement that, at the desire of the authorities, the Board of Directors had resolved to request their engineer Sr. Orduña, to exemine what repairs might be considered necessary for the purpose of insuring perfect sail, y in it, and whether they could be effected in time to pervent any interference with the opera season; because otherwise the trip of Signor Maretzek to the city would be rendered useless. He had been written to 51 the subject, but it was not known whether he had received the advices in time for him to act on them 3

lives were lost. It occurred on the estate of Sr. D. José Maurin, between Hoyo Colorado and Baracoa, where six negroes were sent down, one after another, into a tank filled with lethal gases, and were asphyxiated. A nephew of the proprietor, overseer of the estate, sent them down, without perceiving his inexcusable ignor-nce and rashness.

FROM THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Per bark Gemsbok, from Cape Town, C. G. H., we

Per bark Gemsbok, from Cape Town, C. G. H., we have received Cape Town papers of Aug. 7.

The trouble with the Kaffirs still continues, and the people of the Orange Free State are generally annoyed by them. Troops are sent against them, but according to a communication in The Cape Argus, the Kaffirs, on the whole, have far the best of it, in some thousands of horses, cattle and sheep, and keeping the country in a continual state of alarm. "All the people," it is said—but we presume it refers to the outlying districts—"are in laagers (ortified places), "and nightly robbertes and burning farst-houses are "taking place in different parts of the country."

An agricultural Fair took place at the Phesante Kraal on the 4th of August, at which a large variety of Yankee agricultural implements were exhibited by Mr. D. M. Huskins and Mr. G. S. Holmes, the American Cossul, which excited much attention. Although

Mr. D. M. Huckins and Mr. G. S. Holmes, the American Consul, which excited much attention. Although they do not appear to have received any premiums, their merits appear to have been fully appreciated by the farmers, as may be inferred from the following paragraphs in the report given by The Cape Monator:

"Capt. Holmes's Gang Plow, with three shares and three wheels, is exciting quite a jollification from the sensible way in which it works so neat and clean, and so light of draft, with two horses, that every one appears delighted with it. But this is not all. We are told that the whole affair can be packed in a box, which contains also a drill to be attached to it, when it plows, sows and harrows in all at the same time!

I must have one of those for my own farm, says Dr. 'I must have one of those for my own farm, says Dr. Gird, 'because, if the boys are out the girls can do the work.' 'Too late,' says Van der Byl, 'I've be-

the work. 'Too late, says Van der Byl, 'I ve bespeke both; there are only two in the colony.'

"What's that pole for I asks one. 'Why, that is
a Yankee ladder, says another, and by a magic touch
it opened fifteen feet long—the most complete thing
imaginable. 'What's the price of that I asked the
Doctor. 'I must be in time—that I must have;' and
he secured it before others who were ready could get
a chance."

he secured it before others who were ready could get a chance."

A "potato planter" met with a similar reception. At the dinner which followed the exhibition, Messrs. Huckins and Holmes were both tonsted and thanked for introducing the American implements to the notice of the Cape farmers.

A farewell "tea meeting," or soirce, had been given to Dr. Moffat and sons, and those who are to be the co-workers with Dr. Livingstone on the Zamberi river. The Natal Mercury says that the Portaguese at Mozambique would have gladly obstructed the Livingstone expedition had they dared, being deeply interested in the slave trade.

Livingstone expedition had they dared, being deeply interested in the slave trade.

Considerable feeling appears to exist at Natal and Cape Town in regard to the seizure and confiscation of the British cutter Harriet, while on a trading expedition up King George's River, by the Portuguese, on the charge of being engaged in a contraband trade. The English deny that the Portuguese have jurisdiction over the river, and a demand will be made for compensation for vessel and cargo.

The British Consul at Mozambique, who took up the matter, was grossly insulted, the windows of the consulate being broken with stones, notwithstanding a Portuguese guard was in the house and an English man-of-war in the harbor. He consequently withdrew from the place.

man-of-war in the harbor. He consequently withdrew from the place.

This hostility is attributable to the slave interest, which is powerful at Mozambique, and is nettled at the presence of British traders in the regions whence the slaves are obtained. The English charge that the slave-trade is carried on with impunity on the east coast of Africa. The English steamer Lyra, which was sent to look into the matter of the cutter Harriet, captured and burned a Portuguese cutter which had slaves on board.

FROM THE EASTERN COAST OF AFRICA.

From The Providence Journal. We are indebted to Rufus Greene, esq., for interest-ing intelligence from the Eastern Coast of Africa, brought by the schooner E. H. Miller from Quillimane,

River Zambezi, August 11.
Dr. Livingstone had ascended the river with his

Dr. Livingstone had ascended the river with his small steamer.

The disturbances among the adjoining tribes were extensive, and a force of three hundred native and forty European soldiers, with nearly all the principal European residents, had on the 8th of July, embarked and ascended the river for the purpose of subdaing them. The new Governor arrived at Quillimana in May, and notwithstanding an attack of fever, started with his soldiers as above stated. News had been received on the 5th of August, that a battle was fought at Chupanza, on the Zambezi, in which the rebels were beaten. This war has continued one year, and it is still quite uncertain when it can be terminated. It originated in consequence of the seizure of three native slave-dealers by the Portuguese Government, and their removal to and imprisonment in the fort at Mozambique. The surrounding tribes are incensed by the seizure and imprisonment of these traders, and threaten constant war until they are set at liberty. Thousands of slaves during the past two or three years have been taken from the Portuguese possessions on the East Coast of Africa by French vessels and carried to Bonrbon, under pretense of free labor and coolie laws. This has been done under the forms of law, but is nothing less than the slave trade is disguise.

Latterly the English Government has interfered,

Latterly the English Government has interfered, and an English consul sent out to watch the slave-trade, has stimulated the Government to some efforts in support of the laws. Some six months ago a vessel of 600 tuns was seized north of Mozambique, with one

of 600 tuns was seized north of Mozambique, with one hundred and twenty slaves on board, and waiting for more. The captain and crew were imprisoned in the fort and the vessel was condemned.

Two youths, one the son of the Collector of the port, the other the son of a merchant there, came passengers in the E. H. Miller. They are consigned to Mr. Greene to be educated here. They are remarkably bright and intelligent looking lads.

# TERRIBLE HURRICANE.

SEVERAL PERSONS KILLED.

SEVERAL PERSONS KILLED.

From The Pittyteld (III.) Democrat, 15th.

On Wednesday evening last a portion of the county was traversed by a hurricane, the most severe that has visited us for many years. The most serious effects were experienced near the village of Time, about eight miles south-west of this place. Many of our readers will remember a large brick house, some half mile west of the village, on the Atlas road, known as the "Howard House." That house is now a heap of ruins, having been blown over by the storm, three persons instantly killed, and several others badly injured. We have learned no details of the extastroube.

same night the house of Mr. Willsey, in the On the same night the house of Mr. Willsey, in the vicinity of this place, was struck by lightning, which came down the stairway, demolishing the baunisters and doing much other damage, but injuring no one, although Mrs. Willsey was standing in the hall door, within six feet of the staircase.

We learn that another house was struck by lightning about the same time, but have not been able to gather any reliable particulars.

gather any reliable particulars.

From The Cass County Times, 14th.

About 4 o'clock on Wedneeday evening, the 5th inst., a terrible storm of wind passed through this county, tearing up everything in its path. It began about four raties west of town and passed in a direction a little north of east, and passed within one mile of town. Considerable damage was done to the farms in the prairie. But its greatest violence was after it reached the timber. In the barrens, we learn some houses were blown to pieces, but we have heard of no one getting seriously hurt. In the barrens it blew down a blacksmith shop, and scattered tongs, sledge-hammers, etc., from 50 to 100 yards from the shop.

Fortunately the storm did not pass through a thickly settled part of the country; otherwise there must have been great loss both of life and property. It tore down trees like wisps of straws, and on some farms tore up and blew off the standing crop of corn.

known whether he had received the advices in time for him to act on them. The next important question connected with the disaster, is in relation the effect of the lighting the city by gas. The lighting the city by gas. The effect of the lighting the city by gas. The effect of the lighting the city by gas. The effect of the lighting the city by gas. The effect of the lighting the city by gas. The effect of the lighting the city by gas. The lighting the city by gas. The lighting the city by gas. The li

### PUBLIC MEETINGS

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

The Commissioners met yesterday afternoon at the office in Worth street, the Hon. Gullar C. Varstlance, President, in the Chair, and Messra Carrigan, Curtis, Hunt and Jellinghaus present.

Gov. Kine appeared at the Board and inquired isto the expenditures which had thus far been incurred for new buildings at Quarantine. The answer was not made public, but the Governor expressed himself satisfied.

Mr. JELLINGHAUS showed a specimen of counterfeld bank notes made here and sent out to Europe to be sold to unsuspecting emigrants. He thought that the only way to check this fraud was by giving it pub-licity in the public journals.

The following is a statement of the affairs of the

To same date in 1857. 1858. 1857. 1856.

Number of Inmates in Institutions at Wards Island. 1,071 1,472 1,272 Number of Inmates in Marine Rospital. 37 130 115

Total. 1,168 1,586 1,387

Total \$167,866 62
Disbursements as per previous account, to Oct. 13, 1838. \$160,005 71
Current expenses of Oct. 6 and 15. \$2,193 64—171,196 75

EXCISE COMMISSIONERS.

Messrs. Haskett and Holmess met yesterday and granted an innkeeper's license to H. W. Callender & Co., Nos. 786 and 788 Broadway, upon payment of

Mr. HASKETT stated be had received information

Mr. Haskelt stated be had received information that some unknown parties had used the same of this Commission in pretended suits against various persons, which he supposed was for the purpose of levying black mail.

Mr. Holmes said the matter should be attended to, and gave notice that all suits not commenced by this Board in the name of its attorney should be discontinued forthwith. Adjourned to Thursday,

KINGS COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

The Board met at the County Jail yesterday afterneon, Mr. Smith in the chair.

Mr. Styker efficiated as Clerk, in the absence of

from the store:
Stock on hand Aug. 1, 1857.....
Received during the year..... 

The report was accepted.

A motion to rescand the report adopted at a previous meeting by which the salary of the indoor clerk of the Commissioner of Jurors was fixed at \$300 a year, was lost, and a resolution adopted fixing the salary of the outdoor clerk at \$1,000 a year.

The Board then adjourned till the first Monday in South Carolina Election.—The Vth Congressional District of South Carolina, composed of Anderson, Pickens, Greenville, Spartanburg, and Union Districts, was the only one in which there was any contest for the Representative in Congress, Mr. Speaker Orr having declined a redlection. The ean-didates on the day of election were J. D. Ashmore of Greenville, and T. O. P. Vermon of Spartanburg. The following are the reported returns:

following are the reported returns: 

The delegation in the next Congress from this State
iill, therefore, consist of the following gentlemen:

1. John McQueen,
2. Wm. Porcher Miles,
3. Lawrence M. Keitt,
6. William W. Boyce.

A Man Mundered at his own Brother!-A German by the name of Michael Erline of the Tewnship of Franklin, in Wright County, Minneadta, was found dead a short distance from his house, on Wednesday morning, Oct. 6, having been shotthrough the head, and different parts of the body. Upon a the head, and different parts of the body. Upon a post mortem examination, it was found that two large buckshot had entered near the left temple, and lodged in the back of the neck, indicating that deceased was in a stooping position when fired upon. There were also numerous other places in the shoulders and chest, where shot had entered, showing that the entire contents of a gunbarrel, consisting to buck and pigeon-shot, had been received by the unfortunate man. An inquest was held upon the body by Justice C. C. Jenks of Rockford, on Thursday last, and a verdiet rendered "that the said Michael Erline came to his "death by means of gun-shot wounds received from a "gun in the hands of some person or persons un-known." From evidence adduced at the inquest, suspicion immediately rested on Casper Frine, a brother of deceased, who has been arrested. It appears from the evidence that the accused had suspected (and probably not without cause) that his brother held too familiar intercourse with his prisoner's wife, that prisoner was in the habit of maltreating his wife, and at one time threatened to cut her in quarters if she spoke to his brother again; that deceased invariably took the part of the wife, when subjected to the brutal treatment of her husband, having but a short time since interfered while her busband was giving her an unmercial beating. This roused the ire of the prisoner; and on the day the murder was committed, he informed his wife that "there would soon be a change in the family," which remark, together with a chain of circumstances relating to the gun, &c., form almost conclusive testismony as to his guilt.

A Darking Outrage.—A daring outrage was committed about 9 o'clock on Monday evening upon young

mony as to his guilt.

A DARING OUTRAGE.—A daring outrage was committed about 9 o'clock on Monday evening upon young lady about 18 yearsold, daughter of James A. Pridham, residing on South Orange avenue. As she was entering the gate at her father's residence, she was estimated by four young rowdies who had concealed themselves in the yard, and who dragged her down the street, preventing any outery. In her straggles to escape from them her clothing was nearly torn from her, her foweiry was stolen, and an attempt was made to instreet, preventing any outery. In her straggles to escape from them her clothing was nearly torn from her, her jewelry was stolen, and an attempt was made to inflict a gross outrage upon her person. The ruffians were, however, alarmed, and fied without accomplishing their object, leaving the girl exhausted and helpless upon the ground. Prompt measures were immediately taken to detect the offi.nders, and two persons, supposed to be implicated in the affair, were arrested, one of them at the depot. They were committed to answer. The girl was dragged a distance of some 600 feet from the house before the villians released their hold. Among the persons arrested on suspicion is an old offender named Thomas Brenner. On going to his house the officers were denied admittance by his mother, who told them "that Thomas was gone away." They however demanded entrance, and on reaching the kitchen, the old lady pointed to the table and said, "There, you can see for yourselves, Tom heart been home." The Chief, however, was still unsatisfied and examined a closet under the stairs, where be found the prisoner sungly hid away beneath a feather bed. This outrage has excited much indignation, and a universal wish is desired to have the offenders detected and severely punished, not only as a penalty for their own misdeeds, but as a warning to others. Mr. Pridham will give a reward of \$200 for the detection and conviction of the villains.

Newart Adventer.

(Newark Advertice).

A Kentucky Philanturopist.—Mr. Jonathan Hobson, a bighly respected citizen of Bowling Green, Ky., arrived in this city with a negro boy—his slave—whom he placed in school with a view to his manunission. We understand that this is the ninth or teath slave he has provided for in this manner. Mr. H. Is a member of the Kentucky Colonization Society. He is obviously a sincere philanthropist.

[Cincinnati Cammercial.

The Dulumus (Liwe)

DECREASE OF POPULATION .- The Dubuque (Irwa) Times says that by a recent census of that city, made by the District Board of Directors, under the pro-visions of the school law, it appears the total popula-tion of Dubuque is 678 less than last year.